

Eighteen
Pages.

He does not believe it necessary from the standpoint of national defense. He believes it would be, therefore, an improper expenditure of money. But he is actuated, above all, by the feeling that America must not lead the way in nibbling the limitation treaty to pieces.

At the White House no doubt is left as to the President's belief that gun elevation would be planting beneath the treaty the first of a vicious circle of explosives that event-

France Disturbed by German Evasion of Terms of Treaty

Opposition Press Insists Germany Is Arming—Calls Interallied Military Control a Farce

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Dec. 28 (Special Correspondence)—There has been a new attempt to convince France that Germany is preparing for war. Germany is arming, the German headquarters staff is reconstituted, a fresh offensive war may be begun at an early date, the Interallied Military Control has been a farce; such are the affirmations made in French opposition journals.

In spite of the oft-repeated cries of this kind, the idea that the security of France is menaced cannot but arouse some alarm. The Interallied Military Control has been a farce; such are the affirmations made in French opposition journals.

That Germany has not disarmed to the extent foreseen by the Treaty is undoubtedly true, but that there is no need for panic is equally true. The facts are that Germany has not carried out the five operations demanded by the Conference of Ambassadors since Sept. 29, 1922. The disarmament of Germany has not made any advance, but the Bloc des Gauches insists that it is to the occupation of the Ruhr, which suspended almost automatically the investigations of the Interallied Commission, that the blame must be attributed.

Germany, Able to Raise 500,000 Men. It would be futile to deny that the German police forces and a number of secret organizations may properly be added to the 100,000 men of the army which Germany is legally allowed to maintain. It is probably the case that Germany could quickly raise 500,000 men, and could to some extent equip them. To close one's eyes to these facts would be folly. That is why the Commission of Control and the Conference of Ambassadors are obliged to insist upon the fulfillment of their demands. They are right in doing so, and they would be neglecting their duty were they to act otherwise.

Nevertheless, when the case has been stated in these terms—and the case thus stated is sufficiently grave—all that can rightly be asserted has been said. It does not in the least follow that a new war is a possibility of the immediate future. In such a war Germany would be bound to be defeated once more.

The view of the French authorities is that although every measure of precaution must be taken, it is absurd to pretend that Germany is now ready to spring once again on a defenseless France. The French can still sleep quietly in their beds. The French Radical journals have adequately explained the situation, given the plainest denials to the assertions of the scaremongers.

Unsupported Statements. It is not true, for example, that the German Government has persistently prevented the Allied officials from visiting military establishments. It has been stated that 25,000 rifles exist in the Krupp works; in fact, there are 15,000, and it has not been shown that the permissible limits have been exceeded. Some cannon that have been discovered date from pre-war days and are nothing but old scrap iron.

French military circles do not attach an excessive importance to many of the breaches which have undoubtedly been signaled; they are at the worst of a secondary order, and it is even possible that discrepancies which have been notified between military articles registered and actually found, are the result of mere bookkeeping difficulties such as exist in all military administrations.

Many of the stories which are now circulating are old stories which were true in 1922 but are no longer true today. It is unfortunate that there should be such an attempt to inflate the facts. It is easy to produce a scare by concocting a hotch-potch of statements which were once true and are no longer true, of undoubted falsehoods, and of truths of little importance. In such a serious

matter the utmost precision is required. The truth, whether it supports or disproves any thesis, should be stated simply, and the conclusions drawn should be nicely balanced. Sweeping generalizations are to be deprecated. Germany must conform with the allied demands, but while it would be wrong to declare that Germany has fully met these demands, it would be equally wrong to ignore the destruction of 7,000 machine guns, 33,000 cannon, and 5,000,000 rifles, which cannot be replaced by some secret process in a few days or in a few years. Germany has no heavy artillery and no military aviation to speak of, and therefore is not equipped for war.

In spite of the wild outcries of a certain scaremongering press, therefore, it may be safely assumed that France will take a sensible and sober view.

RESERVE CORPS BOYCOTT URGED

British Railwaymen Act to Prevent Strikebreaking

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The apprehension in certain quarters here lest trade unionism should be put higher than the national welfare is emphasized by today's developments in connection with the proposed supplementary railway reserve corps. The National Union of Railwaymen, controlling 300,000 workers, has joined the locomotive engineers in advising its members to boycott the corps, falling "satisfactory guarantees" against its use for strikebreaking.

The agitation is so considerable that an ordinary territorial reserve corps in question drawn up by the late Labor Governor and signed by the Labor War Minister himself, but this warrant specifically excludes the liability of the new corps to aid civil power.

This, it is explained, means that the corps could not be employed for strikebreaking without a royal proclamation, approved by both houses of Parliament. The chief labor organ here today, nevertheless, declares that the railwaymen's leaders have taken the "only possible course," and couples this with a reminder that the present year is going to be marked by "great trade union activities" to raise wages in the face of unemployment, including that of the railwaymen who, it says, are "pivotal not only in time of war but in time of peace."

The tension is such that at the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company's meeting here, yesterday, two shareholders protested against raising fresh capital at this juncture, one of them declaring that railway companies must sooner or later start up to the men's demands, even if it do so means shutting down the lines entirely.

BELGIUM APPOINTS REPRESENTATIVE TO GENEVA COMMITTEE

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Jan. 10.—The Belgian Minister, Carton de Wiart, formerly president of the International Association for the Protection of Children, has been nominated by the Belgian Government as a member of the League committee on traffic in women and the protection of children which has recently been reconstituted. During the December meeting of the League Council, Paul Hymans drew attention to the organizations already existing in Belgium dealing with these problems, and the desirability of a Belgian representative.

representative serving on the committee, and it was agreed to make this addition, thus bringing the number of countries represented to 11, namely Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Poland, Rumania, Spain, the United States, and Uruguay.

The American representative is Major Bascom Johnson, of the Social Hygiene Bureau, New York, which appropriated \$75,000 for a world-wide inquiry by the League into the extent of the white-slave traffic. He is now over in Europe and was in Geneva yesterday. He is half-way through his inquiry, having been in South America and is now going through Europe, after which he will report to the Assembly of the League. The representative of the United States Government on the committee at one of its earlier sessions was Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor.

REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATIONS TO ASSEMBLE AT DALLAS, TEX.

National Organization to Plan Program on Suburban Development, Farm Land Values, Recreational Facilities and Home Financing

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Initiation of a national program for 1925 for the accumulation of facts in relation to real estate and the translation of these facts to guide sound real estate development will be the business before the annual meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards here Jan. 13-16 inclusive. H. R. Ennis of Kansas City will

divisions of the association on the opening day. The discussion will be directed toward reaching some method of control of such extra-jurisdictional development through the formulation of professional standards in regard to the launching of new subdivisions, and through recommendations for the establishment of metropolitan districts for rapidly-growing cities. Trenchard Shuler of Omaha is in charge of a study of what is being done by city planning commissions and regional planning commissions in regard to outlying territories. He will present the findings as a basis for recommendations for the correlation of growth inside and outside city limits.

A national program of education to bring before people generally the fundamental quality of American farm land values will be the principal topic before the farm lands division of the association. The program also will include the setting forth of the farm not simply as a permanent investment but as a permanently satisfactory activity. The division will discuss what the farm land dealer can do and should do to lead his communities in the development of rural recreation centers, rural parks, the regional planning of rural highway systems, and in the building up of a more comfortable and adequate farm environment.

Restoration of Confidence. A general rekindling of public confidence in agriculture is a vital need, not only for that industry, but for the business welfare of the country which is so dependent upon it, the division holds. It is not the economic situation of the last few years, from which farmers are now emerging, which is retarding the return of that confidence, but the opinion formed by the extensive publication during those years of stories of farm adversity, it is declared.

Steps through which the financing of home buying can receive the full possible use of available investment funds in each community will be a principal topic to come before the mortgage and finance division of the association. The adjustment of mortgage laws to obtain equity in taxation of mortgage securities will be considered. The division will discuss the desirability of licensing mortgage bond houses, or of devising some other method of protecting the general public by obtaining the soundness of mortgage bond issues.

Test of Financial Return. Work of the division for the coming year will be outlined in relation to its investigations of best financing methods. These investigations will center on housing loans; insurance company loans; construction loans; business property loans; bond issue loans, the utilization of

the second mortgage, participating certificates and contract sales.

The property management division will discuss the extension of use of analyses of projected buildings to estimate accurately their earning capacity as a basis for insuring soundness of mortgage bond issues. The industrial property division will study the proper appraisal of industrial property. The brokers division will go into a study of best business methods in real estate brokerage.

AMERICAN COLLEGE CHANGES WELCOMED

H. A. L. Fisher Discusses Move Toward English Plan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 10.—That the United States made a mistake in framing too closely its university studies on the German model is the opinion expressed by Herbert A. L. Fisher in a letter published here today, explaining his recent statement before the University Education Conference.

Mr. Fisher recognizes the admirable scientific and literary research in American universities. He also declares himself "profoundly impressed" by the "courage, energy and munificence with which the extraordinary difficulties of providing schools for a rapidly increasing population, heterogeneous in race and language, are being met."

His criticism is "not that the German system is bad," but that German gymnasiums "the social substructure" are required for its success. He welcomes, therefore, the movement he finds among American educational leaders toward a "reorganization of their university studies on the English plan."

Honor courses, he adds, are being established in many seats of learning, and the gap between average students of low standard and the remainder's high degree of specialization is being bridged, he says, by the number of students taking these courses is still not large.

CHILD LABOR BAN ASKED

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Jan. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The executive committee of the North Dakota Federation of Labor has voted to ask the North Dakota Legislature to ratify the federal child labor amendment, according to Charles G. Johnson, secretary.

HIGH SEAS LIQUOR TREATY "IRONCLAD," JUDGE'S OPINION

Federal Judge in California Rules Seizure of Liquor on Captured Rumrunner Quadra Was Legal and May Be Used as Evidence

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 3 (Staff Correspondence)—In an opinion which gives further definition to the liquor treaty between the United States and Great Britain, Judge John S. Partridge, in the federal court here, has upheld the capture of the Quadra, Canadian steamer and alleged rumrunner, with intoxicants valued at \$500,000. The opinion of the court denies a motion to exclude evidence taken from aboard the Quadra following its seizure by the Coast Guard Cutter Shawnee off the Farallon Islands, on Oct. 12. Counsel for the Quadra's crew, which is in custody here, alleged that the seizure was made beyond the 12-mile limit, and, therefore, violated the liquor treaty.

Judge Partridge declared he would accept the testimony of the Shawnee's captain that the Quadra was "within an hour's steaming" as specified by the treaty. However, the court held the Quadra was a rumrunner in violation of international law, rendering seizure legal.

The Judge's Ruling. Summarized, the opinion holds that "the seizure of the vessel was not in contravention of the law of nations, but in strict accord with the treaty with Great Britain. Her officers and crew were apprehended in violation of the laws of the United States. Being so engaged, the court of the district into which they were brought has jurisdiction of the case. The evidence, having been lawfully secured, cannot be suppressed or returned."

The opinion is supported by a review of international law since 1804, when a vessel was seized by the Portuguese Government 15 miles off the port of Rio de Janeiro in violation of an order prohibiting any alien trade with Brazil. The seizure was upheld by John Marshall, then Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of Canada is cited as having held, that, irrespective of treaties, the Dominion has a right, under the law of nations, to pursue and capture a vessel beyond the three-mile limit when that vessel is charged with operations illegal in Canada.

Judge Partridge says in his opinion: "The question then, squarely presented, is this: Where the Government seizes a vessel, charged with violation of our laws, more than one league and less than four from land, can the vessel and her cargo be used as evidence in a criminal prosecution?"

"But there is another complete answer to the contentions of the defendants. These offenses can be fairly said to have been committed by them upon American ships upon the high seas. The transportation of liquor is a crime. Can it be said that the delivery by the mother ship to the smaller vessel is not aiding and assisting that crime? If so, and there seems no escape from it, all who assist are principals. Great Britain has recognized that it is beneath the dignity of a great nation to extend protection to her citizens when they see fit to engage in an enterprise of assisting citizens of another in the wholesale violation of its laws."

BRITISH PETROLEUM IMPORTS

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Petroleum imports into the United Kingdom for the week ended Jan. 5 were 64,000,000 imperial gallons, compared with less than 8,000,000 the previous week, which was broken up by holidays.

President of Real Estate Boards



Photograph by Kaufmann & Fabry Co.

RAKOVSKY LEAVES LONDON FOR MOSCOW

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Christian Rakovsky, the Russian Soviet chargé d'affaires, left London yesterday for Moscow to consult his Government regarding Anglo-Russian relations. He was interviewed by the Westminster Gazette. Mr. Rakovsky intimated that he hopes when he returns to reopen the treaty negotiations broken off by the present British Government's refusal to ratify the agreement reached under Ramsay MacDonald's régime.

NEW YORK REDISCOUNT RATE

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

preside over the meeting. Officers of the association for 1925, elected at the annual convention in June, will be formally installed in office. Charles G. Edwards of New York is the new president. The meeting, which is the annual business meeting of the association, is expected to have an attendance of approximately 300.

Professional Standards. The problem of modern city growth presented by the rapid development of subdivisions outside the city's limits, and, under conditions in most cities, outside the jurisdiction of a planning commission, will be one of the important matters to be considered. This will come up as the central topic of a round table to be held by the homebuilders and subdividers

New Dress Fabrics Rodier's Novelties

An announcement that we are showing Rodier's Novelties always interests our customers because there is nothing equal to the Rodier fabrics. This year the showing is unusual; we do not recall any former season when in color and design the fabrics were more beautiful. Rather than attempt to describe them we invite our customers to look at them. Rayon and cotton in high colorings, plaids, barre stripes are the keynotes.

At \$6 and \$7.50 yard

NEW RODIER Cotton Dress Fabrics

Rodier Dress Fabrics for Spring have arrived in abundance and with the usual distinction of weave, color and design.

Rodier creations this season are all of Crepe weaves. Two classifications—plain colors and novelties.

Rodier's Cottecla, plain, of the crepe family, rib weave, rayon and cotton. Eleven very beautiful colors and white. Per yard\$3.50

Rodier's Cotta Crepe, all cotton, heavy rib, ten colors and white. Per yard\$2

FLANNELS

St. Andrew's Flannels

Just received from Glasgow, about 20 styles of stripes and plaids, in most exquisite colors, largely pastel. For dresses and general sport wear. At.....\$3 yard

Fancy French Flannels

Just received about 15 styles of plaids, gray and tan grounds with pastel colorings. These flannels are rather lighter in weight and therefore very desirable for dresses for warmer climate. Price\$2.85 yard

R.H. STEARNS CO. BOSTON

MIAMI SHORES America's Mediterranean

BELIEVING that an independent and unbiased and conservative statement made by leading business men of Miami carries a more satisfactory appeal to readers of The Christian Science Monitor than any argument we could expect to present, we take pleasure in quoting as below:

"In my opinion, Miami Shores will be the most wonderful subdivision that has ever been placed on the market, on account of its location, which is so near the city, and the magnitude of its water frontage. I look forward to seeing a great success made of this subdivision."

"Yours very truly,
"W. N. URMEY,
"President and Owner,
"Hotel Urmev."

THE MIAMI SHORES PROPERTY being developed along high-class lines and carrying a guarantee of specified improvements by having such improvements recited in the body of the contracts of sale and deeds, is, we believe, destined to be one of the finest residential properties of the entire South, situated as it is at the Gateway to Miami, with ten miles of main highway frontage, through which highways all who come to Miami by motor or railway from the North must pass. Knowing that Miami Shores has the confidence of the buying public of Miami, we believe it merits the confidence of the buying public of the United States.

We solicit the privilege of sending you further information in the form of booklets and literature and pledge you courteous, intelligent and ethical service.

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Consists of full size bed, bureau, chiffonette and vanity. Bench and mirror on chiffonette extra.

Hundreds of other choice suites and single pieces for dining, living and bed room marked down for clearance. New goods, Paine standard, Paine-endorsed.

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On account of unusual values all sales must be final. No goods will be credited, exchanged or sent on approval.

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Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

A week's special sale of

Arch-Aid Shoes

For women 8.65 For sub deb

This is the first time we have had a week's special selling of these smart comfort shoes. Although special styles have been purchased the regular stock is also included, and all are the usual excellent quality.



Among the models for sub deb are southern ties in black suede, tan grain and patent col.

For women there are very dressy satins and patents. Some black kidskin (8.65); street models are available in brown at 9.65.

If you wear nothing else but Arch-Aids this is the time to augment your shoe wardrobe! If you have never tried them you may take advantage of these low prices and know real foot comfort.

Fifth floor.

Panoramic View of Wilson Dam at Florence, Ala., Vital Link in Government's Muscle Shoals Project

WILSON DAM ON TENNESSEE
FINALLY NEARS COMPLETION

\$7,000,000 and Six Months' Work Needed to Consummate
One of World's Greatest Undertakings—Forms
Essential Part of Muscle Shoals Project

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Money to the amount of \$7,000,000 and time to the amount of about six months are necessary for the completion of the great Wilson Dam at Florence, Ala., on the Tennessee River, an essential part of the Muscle Shoals project.

Regardless of what Congress finally decides to do with Muscle Shoals, army engineers are pushing work on the dam which was begun in 1915. It is expected to reach completion next July. Theirs not to be concerned with matters of Government policy, with leases or power contracts or cheap fertilizer for the farmers. Theirs only to see that the construction project, one of the greatest of modern times, proceeds smoothly on its way.

The chief of army engineers, Maj. Gen. Harry Taylor, and the experts who for the last two years have urged the project on its uncertain path, are now at the dam. They are working on the achievement which is nearing completion. To the layman, Wilson Dam is an incomprehensible muddle of coffer dams, spillways, abutment tunnels. To the army engineers it is the marvelous consummation of years of planning and hundreds of blueprints.

Commenced in 1915
There have been times of discouragement and delay. Engineers began preliminary studies of the dam in 1915, and in the summer of that year undertook the first steps in construction of camp, roads and railroads. Purchase of supplies was well under way when work was suspended by order of the War Industries Board on Aug. 24, 1918, and was not resumed until November. The setback meant that operations could not be put well under way until the spring of 1919, when, after months of distressing shortage in the labor market, an adequate force of workers was finally rounded up. All went well until April 15, 1921, when funds gave out. They gave out gradually but surely, and the War Department, after appeals for enough money to keep the project going, finally was forced to reduce operations to a mere maintenance basis. That was in June, 1921.

There followed a year of inaction, with army engineers helpless in Washington while cranes and machinery rusted in Alabama. In July, 1922, construction operations on a small scale were resumed with the balance of the funds allotted from the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. Why, the engineers queried, finally was this fund? It is estimated that maintenance costs due to cessation of work amounted to \$359,592.

In August, 1922, the President took a hand and made an allotment of \$600,000 from the balance of the funds provided by the National Defense Act, and things began to hum once more at Muscle Shoals. The engineers were further encouraged by having made available to their use the funds appropriated for the purpose in June 30, 1922. For the last two years the work had proceeded without further interruption.

Capacity of 600,000 Horsepower
The construction figures and financial estimates on Wilson Dam give an idea of the immensity of the project. The completed dam will be the largest in the United States, one mile long and 137 feet high, containing 35,500,000 cubic feet of masonry and covering 20 acres of ground. It will have an ultimate capacity of 600,000 horsepower, although it is estimated that a much smaller amount will be developed at the beginning—probably not over 260,000 horsepower. The lake formed by the dam extends for about 18 miles upstream. The development consists of a lock on the north bank of the river, the main dam, the power house extending out from the south shore and acting as a dam between the main structure and the shore, and the switch and control buildings located on top of the bluff on the south shore. Provision has been made for building a dry dock in the future, to the north of and upstream from the lock.

A novel feature of the construction of the dam is afforded by the 58 spillway openings, each with a control gate of steel 18 feet high and 40 feet long. These gates were particularly designed to take care of the "flash" floods on the Tennessee. It is estimated that during flood times a sheet of water 10 feet or more in depth will be passing over each of the spillways, then down the sides of the dam and into the river below. Thus, although electric power is the primary reason for the construction of Wilson Dam, flood control and improvement of navigation are also served. Although the Tennessee River has been considered navigable, it has been little used commercially because of the extreme variation in levels. Harassed and controlled by Wilson Dam, the possibilities of commercial development loom large.

Cost Picked at \$51,123,611

Financial statistics on the project have been brought up to date in the

report of the army chief of engineers recently published. The total cost of dam number two, better known as Wilson Dam, is placed at \$51,123,611, which is a little less than one-third of the cost of the entire Muscle Shoals project. Total expenditures have been \$21,144,388. The amount which must be appropriated for completion of the project is \$6,541,590. With this sum it is proposed to complete the lock and spillway sections in all details and to carry the work of the power house section to a state which will permit the operation of eight main and one auxiliary units by July, 1925. The remaining 10 mains and one auxiliary units can then be installed as the market for power demands.

On Dec. 1, the balance on hand was \$2,400,000, with outstanding liabilities of \$1,000,000 to be met before Jan. 1, and contract obligations amounting to \$2,500,000. The War Department, faced by the fact that the appropriation which will make available the necessary \$7,000,000 for completion of Wilson Dam, will probably not resolve the congressional approval for another month or more, is somewhat in the position of having to economize to make both ends meet, but is determined to keep the work going full steam.

After April 1, the working force will be greatly reduced and expenditures from then on will average less than \$500,000 a month, according to the engineers' report.

DEPOSED OFFICIALS
SEEK COURT ACTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10.—A petition for a writ of certiorari to compel Mayor Adelard Soucy of Woonsocket, the board of aldermen and the clerk of the board to present the records of the board in the Supreme Court was filed in that court here today by Ambrose Kennedy, acting as counsel for William A. Batchelor and William J. Smith, deposed police commissioners, following charges by the Mayor of gambling and vice conditions there. A hearing on the petition has been set for Jan. 19.

The petition states a majority of the board were guilty of the "gross, extreme partiality and prejudice" and that they had no jurisdiction or authority in law "to remove the petitioners without an opportunity to be heard and to offer evidence in their defense."

NEW HAVEN TO EXTEND
ITS ELECTRIFICATION

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 10.—The public utilities commission at a hearing yesterday approved plans of the New Haven road for electrification of its line from Danbury to South Norwalk. The proposed construction will complete the electrification of practically all the company's lines between New York and New Haven. The cost of the change will be about \$350,000 which officials estimate will be returned through lower operating costs. Better service between Danbury and New York is anticipated by officials by the change.

ABANDONED RAILWAY
PRODUCING A PROFIT

GARDNER, Mass., Jan. 10 (Special).—An operating profit of \$1026 is reported for December on the Gardner & Templeton Street Railway, reorganized unit of the dissolved Northern Massachusetts system. A debt of \$3000 resting on the company last August has been discharged. Two new cars have been ordered and improvements made in the car house. These gains have been made possible by abolishing needless salaries and reducing all expenses to the minimum.

SUPPORT OF TRAFFIC
LEAGUE IS PROMISED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 10 (Special).—The traffic committee of the Chamber of Commerce last night voted to recommend full support to the New England Traffic League in

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WORLD COURT
VOTE IS ASKED

Massachusetts Legislature
Urged to Indorse American Membership

Resolutions favoring the immediate participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice were filed in the clerk's office of the Massachusetts Senate today by John Calder Gordon of Somerville, an official of the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs. The petitions accompanying Mr. Gordon's resolutions were signed by the Rev. Edward Talmadge Root, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, by the Rev. George Lyman Paine, executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, and by William J. Hancock of Provincetown.

SHOE COUNCIL
TABLES PLEAS

Lynn Situation Remains
Same After Long Session
of Official Board

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 10 (Special).—The district council of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America last night withdrew action on two requests, one to immediately initiate a referendum on the advisability of joining the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and another to appoint a committee to investigate the A. F. of L. organization. The Sole Fasteners' Union plan to take the issue directly to the rank and file of the shoe workers.

The meeting of the district council lasted until nearly 1 o'clock this morning and the long debate was followed by motions to table both petitions of the Sole Fasteners' Union, which has taken the lead in the movement to have the Boot and Shoe Workers Union supplant the present organization.

The initiation of a referendum was rejected on a technical ground. It was contended that under the Amalgamated constitution it is necessary for five locals to petition to the district agent to initiate a referendum. A delegation from the independent union visited the council by invitation of that body and stated that the masters stand ready to do all in their power to co-operate with the Amalgamated in arriving at a decision.

These matters, it was revealed, visited the general offices of the Boot and Shoe Workers and also the Shoe Workers' Protective Union with regard to the situation. The sentiment to join the former is strong among the masters.

A communication from Harlan P. Chesley, agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in this district, to the district council offering his services to aid the Amalgamated in every way and stating that the Boot and Shoe Workers would welcome committees of the Amalgamated to his office to discuss the local situation or that he would be delighted to address any of the Amalgamated unions or the district council, was discussed at length and tabled for a week.

WILLIAMS SWORN IN
AS U. S. ATTORNEY

Harold P. Williams, Boston attorney today took up his duties as the United States Attorney for the district of Massachusetts. Mr. Williams received instructions by radio Thursday night that his credentials were ready and to take office at once. He was sworn in yesterday afternoon by Judge James A. Lowell in the Federal Court. He succeeds Robert O. Harris, who was removed. Mr. Williams, following the administration of the oath of office, announced the appointment of George R. Farnum of Melrose as Special Assistant United States Attorney, and the promotion of John V. Sullivan of

MAINE POTATOES
GOING TO SCOTLAND

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 10.—Applications have been made for inspections on two carloads of potatoes going to Scotland, according to an announcement made by Frank P. Washburn, commissioner of agriculture.

While the embargo against American potatoes exists in England and Ireland, no such restrictions are found in Scotland. The present order from that country is for 38 carloads, mostly of the Green Mountain variety raised in Aroostook County. The first lot of Maine potatoes for Scotland will consist of 16 cars and they will be loaded on the boat Sunday at Portland, while the second lot of 17 cars will go next week via St. John, N. B.

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WORLD COURT MOVE
FAVORED IN BOSTON

Telegram Sent to Mr. Borah
Urging Senate Action

A telegram urging William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, to use his influence to have reported favorably the bill providing for participation of the United States in the World Court under the so-called Harding-Hughes reservation was dispatched last night following a meeting in the Boston Chamber of Commerce of a large group of influential citizens of Greater Boston.

MANY B. & M. BUS
LINES INDICATED

President Hustis Says Road
Expects to Take Large
Part in Development

Development of motor transportation in which the Boston & Maine Railroad expects to take a large part, will result in giving many communities in New England more accessible railroads and more frequent service than they have ever had before, says a statement issued from the office of James H. Hustis, president of the road, in connection with the verdict for the railroad in the case of the De Luxe Transportation Company in the Greenfield District Court.

The prediction followed a declaration of the company's position on the general subject of motor busses, the legitimate use of which the company says it does not oppose.

"Motor bus service will supplant, wherever practicable, costly and non-paying branch lines, which have drained the revenues of the road but which have been kept in operation for lack of more economical means," says the statement. "It will open up new territory. In these respects motor transportation will serve an economic purpose whether under local operation or in the hands of local interests. But the bus in competition with the railroads must meet the tests of necessity and of law."

The Greenfield case involved the operation of busses by the De Luxe Transportation Company in direct competition with the Boston & Maine between Greenfield, Springfield, Northampton, Holyoke and other communities. Counsel argued that the bus line was violating the statutes as to operating between fixed termini without proper licenses and as to indiscriminately picking up passengers en route. The court upheld this view.

More Injunctions Sought
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10.—The United Electric Railway Company yesterday filed in the superior court a petition for a preliminary injunction restraining four bus lines from operating between this city and Massachusetts points.

The respondents are Jessie T. Beriman, operating between Providence and Attleboro; Abraham Weiner and Nathaniel Rosner, operating as the Blue Ribbon Tourist Company, between Providence and Boston; Joseph P. Toner with a line between Providence and Attleboro, and Fred A. Delster, who runs a line of busses between Providence and Boston under the name of the American Coach Company. The petitioner did not ask for a restraining order and the hearing was set for January 14.

REVENUE OFFICERS OUSTED

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6 (Special Correspondence).—An Administration policy, believed here to be the direct result of an expressed wish of President Coolidge, which will not tolerate violators of the Volstead Act in the Government service, was revealed in the dismissal of two employees of the Internal Revenue Department here. The dismissals for the offense are the first in Kentucky.

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Daintily chic, alluringly smart, this Pump is one of the newest Coward models. Patent leather, black suede trimmed, or all mat kid. Arch support built-in, invisible. The heel is snug, the last is comfortable because it is Coward styled. Sizes 2½ to 10. Widths AAA to EE.

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Natural Black Muskrat Coats with Fox.
Silver Muskrat Coats with Dark Muskrat.
Natural Muskrat Coats with Red Fox.
Natural Grey Squirrel Coats.
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Viatic Squirrel Coats.
Kolinsky-Dyed Japanese Mink Coats.
Brown Mink Caracul Coats with Beige Squirrel.
Brown Mink Caracul Coats with Fox.
Black Caracul Coats with Brown Squirrel.
Black Caracul Coats with Fitch.
Black Caracul Coats with Black Lynx.
Plain Persian Lamb Coats.
Persian Lamb Coats with Kolinsky.
Scotch Mole Coats with Platinum Fox.
Natural Eastern Mink Coats.
Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats.
Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats with Skunk.
Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats with Squirrel.
Plain Alaska Seal Coats.
Alaska Seal Coats with Fox.
Plain Nutria Coats.
Plain Beaver Coats.
Plain Kolinsky Coats.

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BOSTON

New Knighthood of Youth to Promote Orderliness

Organization of Boys to Check Crime and Build
Character Indorsed by Eminent Educators and
Leaders in Child Welfare Work

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Prominent educators have indorsed the Knighthood of Youth, a new organization, embodying ideals for practice in daily life and seeking to promote orderliness among boys and young men. These ideals—12 of them—have been called a "Daily Dozen for Character Building."

The specific object of the association is to inculcate obedience to law and discourage crime, which costs America \$10,000,000,000 a year, according to Charles H. DeForest, who will direct the Knighthood of Youth. This amount, he said, "the biggest tax in America," having cost three times as much during 1924 as the Government spent in conducting its entire affairs.

Training for Citizenship

Training for all boys who become members of the Knighthood will include the following 12 obligations, as announced by Dr. John H. Finley, president of the National Child Welfare Association and formerly Commissioner of Education for the State of New York:

1. I said only what I believed to be true.
2. I left books, clothes, toys and tools in their places at the close of the day.
3. I did not take or keep anything belonging to another without the owner's consent.
4. I tried hard to keep my temper.

5. I tried to do all the chores required and to grow stronger.
6. I did not postpone to a later day anything I ought to have done today.
7. I have saved some money received this week and except to keep it in a bank or spend it only usefully.

Honesty and Fair Play

8. I did nothing "to get even" with anyone who has wronged me, knowing that vengeance always injures the seeker.
9. In all play I was fair. Winning or losing, I was courteous and a good sport.
10. I practiced good manners. I was considerate and polite. I was not vulgar or profane in speech.
11. I let no cowardice nor fear of ridicule interfere with any good plan of mine.
12. I was loyal to my family and school, to my country and its laws. I tried to do my share in promoting the welfare of all.

A partial list of those who are sponsoring the plan includes Prof. E. Hershey Sneath of Yale, Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; H. S. Braucher of the Playground and Recreation Association of America; Dr. Ira S. Wile and C. J. Atkinson, Y. M. C. A. College; Louis Kraft of the Jewish Welfare Board; Prof. Franklin W. Johnson of Columbia; Dr. George J. Fisher of the Boy Scouts of America; R. C. Shelton of the Big Brothers and Big Sisters' Federation, and Roy S. Wallace of the Community Service.

Progress in the Churches

Nearly 10,000 Presbyterian Sunday schools throughout the United States scheduled Sunday, Jan. 11, as "Americanization Day," the purpose of which is to provide funds for the continued support of missionary work being done for the evangelization of foreign immigrants in America.

Every Sunday school was to be asked by the Presbyterian Board of National Missions on that day to make a special contribution to this work as well as to observe a program especially prepared by the board for the occasion.

The collections will be appropriated to the work of Presbyterian missionary colporteurs who are giving the Bible to people of more than 20 different nationalities, in their own familiar language, and to other similar evangelization work among foreigners in the United States.

Southern Methodism will be represented by upward of 150 delegates at the interdenominational foreign missions convention of the United States and Canada, to be held in Washington, D. C., during Jan. 26 to Feb. 2, it is announced. Of this number 52 are representatives of the women's department, board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The foreign missions convention, considered by leaders one of the outstanding religious events of 1925, will bring together 3,000 delegates from foreign mission bodies and societies in the United States and Canada. The participating Protestant boards of mission maintain, it is said, 25,000 foreign missionaries and represent a foreign constituency of 100,000 native Christians.

The Rev. Erasmo Braga, secretary of the evangelical committee on co-operation in Brazil, passed last summer in Europe, establishing contacts between the Protestants of South America and those of the Continent, and seeking to insure the presence of delegates from Latin countries at the coming conference in Montevideo. It is reported in the Christian Century. In France, Portugal and Spain, the Rev. Mr. Braga met with a cordial reception, and it is expected that accredited Protestant delegates will be sent from these nations to the South American convention.

The Home Missions Council at its annual session opening in Atlantic City on Jan. 13 will have as one of its principal problems the outlining of work among the incoming thousands of Spanish-speaking people from Mexico.

Eight denominations are co-operating in Pittsburgh in a series of Wednesday noon religious meetings which are having an average attendance of 300 business men. Each denomination supplies a preacher for the services, and prayer for church unity is a feature of every gathering. The services are moved from churches of one denomination to another.

Business and professional women of the Methodist Episcopal Church have organized in many sections of the United States for support of missionary work at home and abroad, a report of their organization, the Wesleyan Service Guild, shows.

Although it was founded only five years ago, the guild now has 52 units in 17 states and is rapidly growing. One-fourth of the present membership, it is said, give one-tenth of their time and money for missionary work.

Previous attempts to form in India a Council of the World Alliance having been unsuccessful, the British Council resolved to make further efforts. Bishop Whitehead, who has lived 40 years in India, described the country as essentially a land of friendship. Yet it is more divided against itself than any other country in the world.

There are 220 languages spoken in India, Hindus and Muhammadans differ acutely in their views of religion and human relations, the 220,000,000 Hindus are themselves divided into 2000 castes. The Christian church in India is seeking to promote unity and is preaching brotherhood, but it is hampered by its division into different sects.

There are, said Bishop Whitehead, 4,000,000 out-castes in the church, and in south and north India they were coming in by thousands. The Rev. Ill., was dedicated early in December.

R. M. Gray, having lived 20 years in India, testified that the influence of Christianity there is stronger today than ever before.

Erection of an interdenominational cathedral in Boston has been proposed by Bishop Charles L. Statler, coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts. He would have the churches purchase an entire block on which the various communions would construct individual houses of worship, the collective whole to form the cathedral.

The Presbyterian syndicated calendar, published weekly by the general assembly's publicity department for service to local churches, comprises four pages, two ready printed with Presbyterian news and religious matter and usually an illustration, and two pages left blank for local printing or mimeographing of the local church's own calendar and parish notes.

A new school for religious education will be opened in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 15, and run for 10 weeks, under the auspices of the Association of Women's Church Clubs, with the co-operation of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association. This school is to be nonsectarian, and will hold its sessions in the First Parish Church, Unitarian of Cambridge.

A budget amounting to approximately \$15,000,000 will be recommended to the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at New Orleans this summer, according to program plans presented by Lewis B. Franklin, New York, vice-president and treasurer of the National Church Council.

The budget, Mr. Franklin stated, has been adopted by the National Church Council. If carried out, it will involve increased expenditures of nearly \$5,000,000 over the present triennial. The secretaries' convention indorsed completely the financial program as outlined.

Delegates from 500 churches and religious organizations of Boston have been invited to attend the annual meeting of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches to be held in the crypt of Saint Paul's Cathedral on Jan. 20. Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now acting President of Boston University, will deliver the address.

That Presbyterians may learn more of the work of their 1600 missionaries working in foreign lands, the week of Jan. 18 to 25 is to be observed as Foreign Missions Week throughout the United States.

The State Council of Churches for New York, recently organized with the Rev. U. L. Mackay of New York City as president, will hold its headquarters in Syracuse and a full-time paid executive secretary is to be employed.

The Southwestern Federation of Religious Liberals, a body composed of Unitarian and similar congregations in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and adjoining states, recently held its second annual meeting in Kansas City, Mo.

The National Church Service League, a promotional organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church, would be limited in its work and probably abolished in time, under recommendations of the National Episcopal Secretaries' Conference. The resolutions favored the organization of parish service leagues, declaring that such procedure would avoid duplication of effort.

At an interdenominational ministers' meeting in Boston, Sir William Dickinson of England, who came to the United States to address the Federal Council of Churches in Atlanta, will ask the religious people of Boston to co-operate in furthering peace throughout the world. Several special denominational ministerial gatherings were canceled for the larger session.

St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral of Detroit has been celebrating its centenary.

A community church at Annawan, Ill., was dedicated early in December.

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Herez; size 11x18 feet . . .	\$485.00	Kurdestan; size 11x18 feet . . .	\$890.00
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Asia Minor; size 12x15 feet . . .	690.00	Kashmiri; size 11x19 feet . . .	985.00
Savaland; size 14x24 feet . . .	760.00	Hamadan; size 14x23 feet . . .	1,075.00
Bakhtiari; size 12x19 feet . . .	790.00	Kirkeh, size 16x29 feet . . .	1,375.00

And a group of Large-size Persian Carpets at \$685.00

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Mid-Winter or Early Spring Home Furnishings

Merchandise very specially priced, beginning Monday

Inexpensive Ruffled Curtains

Colorful Quality Cretonnes

of plain or dotted marquisette and plain or
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in a variety of charming designs and back-
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\$1.75 per pair

38c. per yard

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Bed Coverings and Household Linens

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Substantial All-wool Blankets

Fine Linens

White, with colored border, per pair	\$10.50, 13.50
All-white	per pair 19.50, 23.50
Colored Plaids, in wide range of color, per pair	\$10.00, 16.50, 19.50

Double Satin-damask Tablecloths,
each \$6.50, 8.75, 10.75, 12.75

Double Satin-damask Napkins,
per dozen \$6.75, 10.50, 12.75

Hemstitched Sheets,
per pair \$9.75, 12.75, 16.50

Hemstitched Pillow Cases,
per pair \$3.25, 4.25, 6.00

Hemstitched Room Towels,
per dozen \$10.50, 12.50, 13.50, 15.00

Kitchen and Glass Towels with woven lettering,
per dozen \$6.00, 7.50

A quantity of Embroidered or Lace-trimmed
Sheets, Pillow Cases and Bedspreads
at decided price concessions.

Attractive Comfortables

Plain-Japanese Silk, wool-filled . each \$14.75
Brocaded Satin Center with plain satin border
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Fancy Jacquarded, Hand-tufted, Candlewick and
Plain White Dimity

Bedspreads

are also specially priced.

(Sixth Floor)

GOLF BALL TO BE DISCUSSED

Much of the Opposition to the Larger Sphere Comes

From Overseas

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—One of the smallest factors in the game, yet one of the most important, will receive the major portion of attention today at the annual session of the United States Golf Association. The ball to be used in future is the topic and a report will be made by the association's committee.

Much of the opposition to the larger sphere which has been commended in the United States is said to have

come from Great Britain, where golf is still the dominant sport. They would retain the old style which, they claim, carried better in the wind.

Golf enthusiasts recall that objections to the change came from the other side of the ocean. The rival develop the "spin" which brings about the "dead stop" that has long been the subject of a bitter controversy.

The new design is a "putter" when he encounters an "island" green, one surrounded by traps.

Several companies are scheduled to receive the development of the game during the past year throughout the United States. The annual meeting will be held in London, England. There will be no speakers while the diners are "putting."

An old and deep-rooted golf tradition is being challenged yesterday at the Astor Hotel where the greens section held the opening session of its fourth annual meeting.

The subject of the day was the Department of Agriculture, speaking before the 250 or more delegates and visitors on the subject of "The Future of Golf." It was claimed that "in all Britain there is not to be found a single piece of turf that is as good as that to be found on the golf course." The speaker was "America."

The meeting was the largest in the history of the section, attracted by the presence of the club.

chairmen and golfers from all sections of the United States were also from Canada. Most of the day was devoted to the reading of papers and the delivery of talks on problems relating to upkeep and discussion on grasses and soils.

The only business transacted was the re-election of 12 members of the club.

In speaking of the comparative quality of greens here and in England, Mr. Piper said that at St. Andrews, 50 tons of soil he found 95 per cent of the turf was weeds, and declared that antiquated ideas were responsible for the ease greens that prevail on the British Isles. Mr. Pittman said he keenly realize that they have not kept up with the procession and that they are now going in for a greens section similar to that of the United States grow better turf than we can grow in America, but up to the present time they have not made the most of their opportunities. He told the delegates:

VOGT WINS MASK AND GLOVE PRIZE

Upkeep and Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A. C. Vogt of the J. Sanford Saltus Fencing Club has won the mask and glove prize presented by Dr. G. M. Hammond for preparatory fencers who have never won a match in the United States for the first time. New York Athletic Club, last night.

Eleven young aspirants for gold medals in the amateur fencing competition, which was one of the regular series of the Amateur Fencers' Association of America, met at the J. and John Twitthell, Paterson High School; Theodore Mombely, J. 10; John Twitthell, Paterson High School; W. W. Van der Hoef and J. A. Sincclair, Seneca Fencing Club; Vogt and Hurley, New York Athletic Club; and T. F. Lancer Jr., New York Athletic Club. Their numbers made 11.

Vogt and Sincclair qualified on the first strip of six while Hurley and Twitthell were the winners on the second strip. In the final pairings, each won every match, defeating Sincclair, 4 to 3; Hurley, 5 to 4, and Welsenuer, 4 to 2; Twitthell, 5 to 4, and Lancer, 5 to 2.

DENTON WINS TWO MORE
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10.—Two victories, making five in all, were scored for the head this week, were scored yesterday by T. S. Denton of Kansas City, Mo., in the final round of the tournament in the National Championship Three-

were 50 to 45 in 46 frames, and 50 to 47 in 45 turns. Each had a high run of 7 in the afternoon, Denton running 5 in the evening against 8 for Kleckhefer.

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1924 BUILDING BREAKS RECORD

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34	25 1/2	2.60	Fairbanks Mors	10000	35 1/2	33	35 1/2 + 2 1/2	85 1/2	71 1/2	5	Pere Marq pr pf	500	83	81	83	+ 2 1/2
31 1/2	3		Fairbanks	1000	8 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2 - 1 1/2	52 1/2	35		Phil & Rend cts.	100	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	+
28 1/2	61	8	Famous Players	55700	100 1/2	95 1/2	89 1/2 + 1	57 1/2	42 1/2	4	Phila Co.....	10100	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	+ 1 1/2

114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	7	Studebaker pf...	100	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	Total sales f
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	..	Sub Boat	6200	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	\$98,508,000.

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or week—stocks, 11,061,500 shares; bonds,
company of which has asked permission
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bonds, stocks or debentures. Plan is to
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